Chicago Tribune.

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FROM LOUISVILLE.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL BUELL.

The Death of Gen. Nelson—Cause of the Difficulty between Nelson and Davis.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862.

Gen. Buell was this morning relieved of his command of this department, and Gen. Nelson of the command of the army of Kentucky. The first was the work of the president, and the second that of Providence. These two events, happening together, on the eve of an extended campaign, are fraught with much of interest to the community at large, and this army in particular. The removal of Gen. Buell was a step, (I am reluctant to confess,) imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the times, and I hear of but few regrets among his officers and men. The unfortunate fate of Nelson is, in all probability, regretted most by the unfortunate man at whose hands he fell, for a tyrant by nature and of a domineering will, and overbearing disposition, Nelson made but few friends, and rebuked none long. Two more unpopular generals never commanded these armies.

THE DEATH OF GEN. NELSON.

The quarrel between Nelson and Gen. Jeff. C. Davis of Indiana, who killed him, was one of several days' standing, and originated in the dispute, on Nelson's part, of a prejudice against Indiana generals. Before the arrival here of Gen. Nelson, a captain, Thomas W. Gibson, was acting as brigadier general of the city militia, and was endeavoring to organize them. Nelson became disgusted with the attempt to organize the citizens into a brigade, and shortly after the arrival of Nelson threw up the command. About the same time Brig. Gen. Dumont had evacuated Lebanon Junction, it was said, without orders, and Nelson put him under arrest. Here began the display of prejudice towards Indiana officers. Gibson having resigned, and Davis having reported for duty, Nelson took advantage of the opportunity and assigned Gen. Davis to the command of the Louisville District, (Brig. Gen. Gibson and Davis happened to be old and intimate friends, and Gibson told Davis that the commission did not exist, and he would have to recruit it—that it required at least two guards to each patriotic home guard to induce them to attend drill, &c., &c.) Gen. Davis reported to Gen. Nelson that he did not consider himself a division but to command one and refused to take command of the brigade of Home Guards. Nelson used some harsh language at the time, and cursed Davis as a coward. Gen. Davis resented this, and told Nelson he should not use such language towards him. Nelson remarked in the course of the controversy that he would send Davis out of the limits of the city.

Gen. Dumont, under arrest, induced Gov. Morton to come to Louisville and engage in the matter. Gov. Morton partly complained of the manner in which the Indiana brigadiers were being treated in Kentucky, and claimed that the State which had furnished the main part of Nelson's army, deserved a few of the offices. The result of Gov. Morton's hand in this game was the assigning of Gen. Dumont to the command of the 5th division of the army of Kentucky, and an order to Jeff. C. Davis to report to Gen. Granger. Gov. Morton returned to Indianapolis. Dumont retired from the quarrel. Davis went to Cincinnati, and reported to Wright, who ordered him to resume command of his brigade. This I do not understand. Davis returned to the city with Gov. Morton last evening.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, while Gen. Nelson was entering the hall of the Galt House, Gen. Davis approached Gov. Morton standing in the hall, and said, "Governor, I wish you to listen to a conversation I am about to have with Gen. Nelson." The two then approached and saluted Nelson. Gen. Davis said: "Gen. Nelson, a few days since you took advantage of your position and authority to ill treat me." Nelson pretended to be deaf, and told him to repeat his remark. This, Davis did. Nelson's reply was, "Yes, I did, what of it?" Davis said, "You threatened to force me to leave the city." Nelson then called him a "contemptible puppy," and struck him in the face twice with his open palm. Davis retired and approached a friend in the hall, and borrowed a pistol. Returning in the meantime turned to Gov. Morton, and said in a violent manner, "Did you come here with a small little son of a b——to see him beaten in this public manner?" Gov. Morton replied that he had been requested to listen to the conversation by Gen. Davis. Nelson then said, "By God, perhaps you don't know who I am." At the same time he turned away, and was going to his room, where he was armed by Jeff. Davis, when only eight or ten feet from him. Nelson fell to the floor, and then ran up stairs, trying to get into Gen. Buell's room, but fell in the hall above, and was conveyed to his own room.

Surgeons were immediately called in who pronounced him past surgery. He had the sacrament of extreme unction, was baptized and admitted into the Episcopal Church. He died at a quarter to nine, fifteen minutes after he had been shot. Gen. Davis was ordered by Gen. Buell under arrest, and Col. Fry accompanied him to his room. At the time of the fight, Davis was in citizens' attire, and I have not heard, was under arrest. Davis is to be examined by Judge Johnston to-morrow. The trial will be doubtless interesting.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. BUELL.

Gen. Buell this morning received orders to turn over the command over to Gen. C. C. Thomas and report for duty at Indianapolis. His removal has been long demanded. Gen. Buell has lost the confidence of his troops, and was no longer fit to command them. Never a popular man with his army, he has forfeited the respect of his officers, and his troops look upon him as too true a friend to rebels. His faults was his tardiness. He was so slow that Bragg has succeeded in escaping him when surrounded. He moved heavily, and succeeded in reaching the enemy only when the latter was compelled to stand. Gen. Buell was probably aware that an effort was being made to remove him, and that the principal complaint against him was his slowness. He was engaged in making preparations for a rapid offensive campaign, but is now cut short in his career. The following is the general order he issued by him, and in which he indicated his purpose of pursuing the enemy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, }
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 67.—The baggage of officers must be reduced strictly to the allowance authorized by regulations. From all inspections will be made by inspectors appointed by the division commanders, and any excess will be thrown out.

No trunks will be allowed. A value will hold all the wearing apparel that is necessary for any officer.

When troops are ordered to move "light" it will be understood that no other than the absolutely necessary baggage is to be taken

THE CASE OF SIGEL.

Wherever in the North the name FRANZ SIGEL has gone it is spoken with honor and affection by all loyal men. And his courage, his skill, his devotion to the national cause in spite of rebuffs and insults, his earnest desire to serve the country and the cause in any capacity in which he may be placed, and his patience under slights and injuries which would have driven a smaller man mad, have carried that name to every hamlet and cabin in the land. We hazard nothing in saying that in the whole army there is no officer of high or low degree who has so firm and deep a hold upon the esteem and confidence of Americans and Germans alike, as he of whom we speak. In his appeal to the President, and through him to the people—appeal against the jealousy that has thwarted, the malignant spite that has pursued, and the ill-bred assumption of superiority that has insulted him—he will be supported by the masses with as unanimity that will astonish his detractors and terrify those who would put him down. While he has our warmest sympathy, we are anxious to counsel his friends—those especially of German birth—to moderation in their expressions of rage and disgust. Behind West Point is the President, and he is Sigel's friend. In spite of the remonstrances of those who have been pursuing him, Mr. Lincoln made him a Major General, and we have the very best authority for saying that the admiration of his ability and his disinterestedness, which caused the President to promote him, is just as warm and unaffected as ever; and we believe that the injuries to which he has been subjected will be resented in a way that will satisfy the General's warmest admirers. Let us trust to Mr. Lincoln's justice and generosity, and without public demonstrations or newspaper threats, wait for the time when Sigel shall be vindicated.

A NEW FORM OF TREASON.

Let no one be humbugged by the talk of peace. An enemy flushed with victory, threatening a second invasion of the North, and breathing all the while nothing but maledictions against our Government, our institutions, our people, our civilization, and our cause, will not be apt to sue for peace, or to ask even a suspension of hostilities, or to accept, if it is offered, a proposition to negotiate on any basis whatever. But the people of the North may be sure of one thing: That the Tory politicians, the disloyal newspapers, and the Knights of the Golden Circle, will not fall, during the time that intervenes between the present moment and the November elections, to convey to the public in some seemingly authentic way, the flagrant lie that Davis & Co. are anxious to lay down their arms, and that the election of Vallandigham, Mahony, Josh Allen & Co. will insure that desirable result upon terms that the North may honorably accept. Such, we say, will be the intimation; and we have that belief in the good understanding between the rebels and their Northern allies—the fire-in-the-rear men—which will justify the assertion that the Richmond Cabinet will at any time consent to be a party to such a fraud for the purpose of putting their fine State sympathisers into power. If propositions of any sort, less than absolute, unconditional and instant admission to the Federal authority, for giving him important rank, and placing in his hands the most valuable trusts, it is not strange that the conduct of affairs, both in peace and war, are so often badly, and sometimes most disastrously mismanaged. Amid the crowd of plumed and glittering soldiers, that stood ready at the opening of the war to lead the Union army to victory, it required a glance of far more than ordinary clearness and penetration to pierce through all the coverings, which enthusiastic friends, accidental success, the best judgment of the professors of the military academy, and a reputation untried, and hence undoubted, through long years, had thrown around fatuitous military names; and detecting and exposing the false and worthless, give only the command to him who was fit to wield it. No less perplexing was the task—indeed it might have posed a man of even clearer head and more acquaintance with military affairs than our good and sound President—to choose from the regiments and battalions of civilians, who carried all the outposts by storm, and demanded the surrender to them of high positions in the army, the men who were best fitted to be Colonels and Generals—mustering all the difficulties and factions, the almost unavoidable intrigues and deceptions which surrounded the undertaking, and could only be unravelled by the truly and quick of personal service in the field. It should be a subject of congratulation that we have escaped from the embarrassments which arise from the ambition and insubordination of officers.

Many of these may well trouble us yet. The difficulties have many and painful forms. We need to judge the first places in the army, who had no kind of fitness either by nature or education, for such positions; men of fluent promises and showy dexterity, to whom no man, if he could help it, would ever have entrusted an ordinary affair of business, with any hope that it would be done.

INCAPABLE OFFICERS.

As position, a great name, a superior education, or any other advantage, is never conclusive proof of a man's merits or ability; while they are the very best reasons for giving him important rank, and placing in his hands the most valuable trusts, it is not strange that the conduct of affairs, both in peace and war, are so often badly, and sometimes most disastrously mismanaged. Amid the crowd of plumed and glittering soldiers, that stood ready at the opening of the war to lead the Union army to victory, it required a glance of far more than ordinary clearness and penetration to pierce through all the coverings, which enthusiastic friends, accidental success, the best judgment of the professors of the military academy, and a reputation untried, and hence undoubted, through long years, had thrown around fatuitous military names; and detecting and exposing the false and worthless, give only the command to him who was fit to wield it. No less perplexing was the task—indeed it might have posed a man of even clearer head and more acquaintance with military affairs than our good and sound President—to choose from the regiments and battalions of civilians, who carried all the outposts by storm, and demanded the surrender to them of high positions in the army, the men who were best fitted to be Colonels and Generals—mustering all the difficulties and factions, the almost unavoidable intrigues and deceptions which surrounded the undertaking, and could only be unravelled by the truly and quick of personal service in the field. It should be a subject of congratulation that we have escaped from the embarrassments which arise from the ambition and insubordination of officers.

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Teas,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
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FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMES
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Our entire present Stock has b
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Market. Cash buyers will fi
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of us, as we offer Goods as l
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FOR MENS' WEAR
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STRYKER & C
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOA
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Pla
and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KIN
AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
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Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.
BALMORAL SKIRTS
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Call and examine our stock.
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EMBRACING
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DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in
their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and in
some cases, where we did not, the percentage of all
goods bought by us for cash, has been paid for them
before buying.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas Hoffmann, } Chicago.
SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
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DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been pur
chased early in the fall, we can sell them at prices
considerably below the present cost of production.
We will close out your piece to be in over stock
in the market, or in very low assortments, and will be
able to offer them at prices which will be found
satisfactory to all cash buyers.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
SATINETTS,
Sheep's Greys, Weavers, Pilots,
Meltons,
and all other goods for MENS' WEAR, ever offer
in this market, at AMERICAN prices, and invite a
examination of our stock of all kinds of
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscribers would announce that their
FALL STOCK,
Under the Shoddy Ban, has been Selected with
Special Care,
To meet the wants of our patrons.
It may be proper to state that our facilities for ex
amining the Boot and Shoe Market are unsurpassed
by any House in the West, as our partner resides in
the city of Boston, and personally examines all the
new styles as they are brought out. We are thus en
abled to offer to the trade the latest styles, and the
most reliable goods in the market.
RAWSON & BARTLETT
Wholesale and Manufacturing Boot and Shoe Dealers,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 90 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robbins' Hair Dye! The best
in use. Free from lime, sulphur or any poisonous
substance. Produces the finest black or brown, and
leaves the hair in the most beautiful condition. Sold
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New York. Depot, No. 312 Broadway, Boston.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated
Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable
and instantaneous. No ridiculous tints. Produces
splendid black or brown, without injuring the hair or
skin. Sold by druggists. Factory, No. 16 Astor Place,
New York. Depot, No. 233 Broadway.
For the cheapest and best Hair
Dye, Wigs, Toupees, etc., go to A.
CAUTION. Wm. Bradt, Chemist, is manufacturing those worth
less imitations, and is selling them to unsuspecting persons. Don't
be deceived. Bradt's Dye is not restored to the public. Wm.
Bradt, Chemist, is not in business. Don't be deceived. Bradt's
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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

THE CITY.

DIED.—John S. Bailey, a member of company A, 103d Illinois, who wounded himself a few days since while on guard duty at Camp Douglas, by the accidental discharge of his gun, died yesterday from the effects of the wound.

GRAPES.—We are in receipt of some excellent specimens of Isabella and Fox grapes raised by W. B. McIntosh, at Barrington, in this county, showing most conclusively the favorable character of our soil for grape culture.

THE THEATRES.—Notwithstanding the rain for the last two nights, Mr. Chanfrau has been greeted with large audiences. This evening he appears as "Moss in California," and "Harry Helm," in the "Octoon Child"—two excellent dramas, filled with mirth.

FIRE.—About five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the building on the corner of Wabash Avenue and South Water street, occupied as a storehouse by A. F. Crosbey, the distiller. The fire originated in some highwines, but was luckily extinguished before much damage was affected.

DANCING ACADEMY.—We take pleasure in directing public attention to the advertisement of Mons. Misarole, who is about to open his Dancing Academy, in an improved and attractive style. His grand opening party for the season takes place at his rooms No. 214 Wabash avenue, this evening. The juvenile chez moste next Saturday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

CHILD DROWNED.—Tuesday afternoon, a little girl eight years of age named Bohanna Cherbanneau, daughter of Joseph Cherbanneau, who resides on Third street between Halsted and Green, was accidentally drowned in the North Branch, near Chicago Avenue Bridge. Coroner James held an inquest upon the body yesterday morning, which resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning.

LECTURES.—W. S. Blanchard, who has given lectures to lyceums and public bodies, has a discourse on the "Epochs of Liberty" adapted to the crisis, and is preparing one on the "Civil State—its Necessity—Importance to Civilization and Progress," which will be a discourse for the hour, and which lyceums, neighborhoods and communities throughout the West will be profited to avail themselves of.

WEST BRANCH POST OFFICE.—We are desired to inform the citizens of the West Side, that their branch office is now ready with boxes, &c., for the accommodation of that part of the city. As the new quarter begins to-day at the principal office, it is a proper time for those who desire and intend to get their mailes from their home office, to leave word at once at either office, so that the necessary changes may be made.

DISCHARGE OF CAPT. KELLY AND LIEUT. FEENEY.—An examination of Capt. Kolley and Lieut. Feeney, of the Irish Legion, charged with obtaining money from Cook county under false pretenses, was had before Justice Milliken, yesterday afternoon. The result was that the defendants were released, after refunding the money and entering their own recognizance in the sum of $300 for their appearance before the Recorder's Court.

FOR COL. CAPRON'S CAVALRY.—Capt. S. S. Hitchcock and Lieut. J. R. Miller, well known gentlemen of this city, are recruiting a company for Col. Capron's cavalry regiment, at the southeast corner of the Court House square. The well known character and abilities of these gentlemen, coupled with the desirability of this branch of the service, present strong inducements to those proposing to enlist. We can heartily recommend them to give the above officers a call.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.—Testaments are greatly needed for the soldiers. The 105th regiment of Illinois volunteers left for the war without them. The Bible Society has exhausted its supply, and enough Testaments cannot be procured from this source. Will the Christians of Illinois permit our brave soldiers now starting for the battlefield to go destitute of the Word of Life? You have many Testaments in your houses which can be spared. Will you not bring or send them immediately to the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, in the Methodist Church Block.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT.—In connection with the great fruit excursion to South Bend, Ind., on Saturday next, there will be a monster mass meeting, which will be addressed by ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, one of the most popular speakers of the day. The Methodist conference and quarterly meeting will be in session at the same time, and to such of our citizens as desire to be present, the excursion train will afford an excellent opportunity. The fare for the round trip is *only one dollar*. Train leaves the Michigan Southern depot on Van Buren street, at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, reaching South Bend at noon, and returning same evening.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This Well known and popular institution was opened for the season last evening, with appropriate exercises. A large audience was in attendance, including many members of the medical profession. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Locke, of the Locke Hospital. The introductory address was delivered by Prof. Allen, and was peculiarly interesting and instructive.

The College is now in a very flourishing condition. A large number of students have already been matriculated, and others are daily arriving. The prospects for the session are exceedingly flattering. The regular session will commence this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE WANTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.—The Sanitary Commission are in frequent receipt of calls like the following from Dr. Derby, surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn:

"There are now 200 patients under my charge, and I will venture to ask for 200 shirts, 3-0 pair drawers, 600 pair socks, 400 pair slippers. As to shirts and drawers, I make as moderate a demand as possible. If the quantity could be doubled, it would no more than meet the demand."

Similar demands are made from Columbus, Ky., where there are 1,400 patients, and from Corinth, where on the 24th inst., there were 1,800 sick and wounded. Now that cotton goods are so high, shirts and drawers sufficient for hospital use, might be made out of half worn shirts. They are softer and more acceptable to the sick than if made of new goods. The box of goods contributed by the ladies of Chicago, arrived safely at Corinth, and was distributed judiciously by Mr. Bickerdike.

ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.—Rev. Wm. Barry, the accomplished Secretary of the Historical Society, has received, among other valuable publications, since the last meeting, several Mormon works in English, French, Welsh and Danish, including six volumes of discourses by Brigham Young, his two counsellors and twelve apostles, published in Liverpool; a volume of poems by Elias S. Snow, Liverpool, 1856, a book of unusually superior typography, and several volumes of by-laws and theology; acts, memorials, &c., of the Utah Legislature; also, four salutes of various patterns, captured at Shiloh, Fort Pillow and Donelson, a palmetto leaf and a collection of rebel papers from A. H. Bodman, Cairo Correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE. Dr. Barry also secured extensive and valuable collection at Cincinnati and Indianapolis, during a recent trip to those places. The additions to the Society's collections, since the last meeting, number over 3,000.

This Society's collection of publications relating to Mormonism and the Mormons is now one of the most extensive—if not *the* most extensive—in the country.

ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF AN IMPOSTOR.—On Tuesday afternoon, a man named A. V. Campbell, who is a discharged soldier from some cavalry regiment, was arrested for pretending to be a policeman. Meeting a somewhat intoxicated soldier named Kelly, on Clark street, this self-constituted conservator of the public peace arrested him, led him into Myers' saloon, on Wells street, and there compelled him to treat the crowd. Kelly, on being asked what money he had on his person, which proved to be $8.30. This he was ordered to "hand over" and then handing the balance thereof to "that boy," Kelly was ordered out for him, but the prisoner, A. Campbell was soon after heard for the second time, and proceeding he was committed to the Bridewell, and held to bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the Recorder's Court, and if default was made he was committed.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Flour is at last demonstrated. Farmers in from 50 to 100 miles from Chicago, have been in with their loads of flour for the past two days, and the price has declined from $5 to $4.50 per barrel. It is quite probable that the price will go still lower, as the receipts are very large. Many of the farmers who have been in with flour, have also brought in corn, and they say that they can afford to sell it at 25 cents per bushel. Corn is now selling at 30 cents per bushel, and the price is declining.

THE PANIC IN FUEL.

IS THERE ANY REAL CAUSE FOR IT?

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COAL AND WOOD FOR THREE YEARS.

More Coal and Wood Received this Year than Ever Before.

It is needless to tell our readers that during the past four or five weeks there has been an unparalleled panic in this city in the market for fuel. Every head of a family, in this city at least, is fully aware of it—and every manufacturer has felt the pressure on his hands by an unheard of advance in prices. It has been circulated from mouth to mouth that there was no coal in the city and very little wood—and whether was staring us in the face, unprepared to meet it—that even the rich would be compelled to suffer in consequence—and as for the poor, what were they to do? Meantime, coal advanced $5.00 per ton and wood $1.50@2.00 per cord—and what made matters worse was the refusal of hard coal dealers to sell at all. Notwithstanding it was piled mountains high in their yards, they refused for some time to sell a single pound at any price. True, they averred that they had sold all they had on hand, which might all be true, but the public did not believe a word of it, it being naturally enough thought that the dealers or agents were hoarding it for a still further advance.

The cause of this panic is as follows: When the rebel army crossed into Maryland and threatened Pennsylvania, Gov. Curtin, of the latter State, issued a proclamation calling the militia into service, and the entire country was swept of laborers, the coal districts were completely stripped of colliers. In this way an army of 70,000 men was raised and kept ready for action. It was then that the panic commenced, and every coal dealer in the country was telegraphed that their orders could not be filled at present, and that there was not much probability that they could be filled this year. This panic was imparted to the local dealers, and from the dealers to the public—and then every housekeeper discovered that he wanted coal. It was going clear up to $20.00 per ton, and they must lay in a good supply! It would never do to be out of fuel when it was high—and, gathering all the money they could command or borrow, they rushed to the coal yards, stood their turn at the desks, and bought liberally. Never before were the people so generally provident about laying in their winter's fuel. Some, in their anxiety, laid in two season's supply. Cases are numerous of small families purchasing nine and ten tons of coal, who cannot use over five tons if they kept every stove in the house roaring night and day from October till May. The panic was imparted to the interior of the State, and orders came in here so fast that it was impossible to fill them. This continued for two or three weeks till the hard coal dealers stopped selling at any price, and then the people became almost frantic. Ten, eleven, and even twelve dollars per ton was offered, but to no purpose. The dealers were inexorable, and they received the imprecations of an indignant and injured public. We are aware of some cases where the dealers sold a quarter and a half ton to parties who were entirely out, but it was considered a great favor.

The panic in coal caused a similar panic in wood, for which there was no cause whatever, except one of sympathy; but the wood dealers were wiser than the coal men. They sold all they had at the enhanced prices, and contracted to deliver at much as they could at the same price this fall. They had more faith in the woods of Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada than the coal dealers had in the mines and miners of Pennsylvania.

But the consternation in coal proved to be a bubble, and it was speedily pricked by the army of the Potomac. The retreat of the rebel army across the Potomac, and the dispatch of "Young Napoleon" to Pennsylvania to "head off," caused Gov. Curtin to disband his 70,000 militia men, and now the colliers are hurrying back to their mines to supply the urgent demand for coal which has been created in their absence. The stories of coal dealers and agents to the frightened populace, that "there were no miners left in the country"—that "coal could not be had for love or money"—no longer hold good; and nervous housewives may now sleep soundly, undisturbed by night mares of conflagrations caused by burning up sofas, chairs, and piano stools, to protect them from the rude blasts and severe frosts of winter.

And now that the panic is over with—let us look back and see how groundless was the fear which gave rise to what proved to be the greatest humbug of the present age. The price of coal is now but little higher than it was before the coming scythe, without the ability to offer more than a mere show of resistance; but as full-grown *soldiers*, prepared to meet and to cope successfully with the most formidable enemy whom they may be called to meet.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following orders, Nos. 2 and 3, were issued by Gen. Tyler yesterday.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP DOUGLAS, Chicago, Sept. 30, 1862.

Major W. H. Baird, of the 199th Regiment New York Volunteers, is appointed Provost Marshal, and is charged with the preservation of order and cleanliness in and around the Camp, and will be held responsible for the conduct of officers and soldiers in the city, and for that purpose will be furnished with a guard of five hundred men, to be detached from the regiments, armed and equipped at this post.

Major Baird will establish the necessary relations with the civil authorities, to insure the arrest and confinement of soldiers absent without leave, and men who, when on leave, become drunk and disorderly; and will every day send in the proper guard, to relieve the civil authorities of such wrongdoers, and confine them in the Provost Guard House at Camp Douglas.

The Provost Marshal, until further instructed, will take no notice of commissioned officers in the city, presuming that no gentleman holding a commission will absent himself without leave, or conduct himself improperly when absent.

The "Rules and Articles of War" will be read at the head of each wing of each regiment, and at the head of each battery and detachment of men at this Camp, every day, for the next four days, commencing with the 1st day of October, and thereafter every Sunday morning, until further orders.

The reading to wings is to insure that every officer and soldier will be within reach of the reader's voice.

The General commanding calls the attention of the officers commanding regiments, batteries and detachments, to General Order No. 8, issued by Col. Joseph H. Tucker, dated 19th June, 1862, and notifies them that this order must be enforced.

By order of Brigadier General TYLER.
(Signed) FRANK J. BOND, A. D. C.

ORDER NO. 3.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Oct. 1, 1862.

Major Baird, Provost Marshal, having been ordered to Washington, Capt. H. R. Knoch, of the 37th Illinois Volunteers, will continue to perform the duties of Provost Marshal, until relieved by Major Baird.

By order of Brigadier General DAN'L TYLER.
FRANK S. BOND, Aid De Camp.

Our Soldiers suffering for Food.

It is a fact as lamentable as it is startling, that many of the troops now quartered in Camp Douglas and it environs—more especially the paroled Harper's Ferry prisoners—are actually destitute and suffering for a sufficient quantity of food. Hundreds of them were in the city yesterday and were fed by benevolent citizens. Even those who have food, owing to the muddy state of the camp, cannot cook it. Add this to a lack of proper clothing, sleeping in wet straw, fatigue and sickness, and their condition is deplorable.

It is a burning disgrace that our soldiers are reduced to beggary and should mantle every loyal man's cheek with shame. These are brave men, who have fought our battles, endured long, weary marches, wounds, sickness, privation and hardships, for us, and are prisoners of war not from any lack of gallantry upon their own part, but from treachery or incompetency of commanders. Therefore, we say, it is disgraceful that these men, in a city full of provisions, should be reduced to actual beggary, going from door to door for a pittance of food.

We trust that the mere announcement will be sufficient to remedy this deplorable state of things. The Sanitary Commission, Young Men's Christian Association, and citizens generally, should immediately see to it that they suffer no longer. Let them be amply supplied in their rants. He argued that the value of property increased only as labor is increased. That this is not by the mere ratio of the population, which is less than four per cent. per annum, and probably would not be found to exceed three; that this, therefore, should be the outside limit of interest, and that as taxes would be secured which would not carry more than this per centage. This conclusion was supported by an elaborate course of argument.

Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject; and a resolution of thanks to Judge Comstock for his address was passed.

On motion, General Tyler was invited to meet with the Association next Monday evening, and confer with them in relation to preparing for the reception of the Illinois Battery now on their way home, the meeting adjourned.

THE TROOPS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Condition of the Regiments and Quarters.

SUFFERING OF THE PAROLED TROOPS.

A GOLDEN ORDER FROM GENERAL TYLER.

The heavy rain and consequent moist condition of the grounds, yesterday, gave to Camp Douglas and its environs quite a gloomy aspect—vividly suggestive of several weeks during last spring, when the stage of water within the enclosure was almost sufficient to float a medium sized tug. At this season of the year, however, when the water and mud are so readily absorbed by the sandy soil of that locality, such an annoyance as a "muddy spell" must be of short duration, unless the weather king should violate all established precedents, and inflict upon us a regular "rainy season" when we have a right to pleasant Indian Summer.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TYLER.

As stated in the TRIBUNE yesterday morning, Brigadier General Daniel Tyler arrived at Camp Douglas on Tuesday, and immediately assumed command of all the paroled troops quartered there. It was expected that yesterday the general would review these troops, and then assign to each regiment and detachment its particular quarters, and also the specific duties they will be expected to perform while at this post. The unfavorable state of the weather, however, prevented anything like a general review. This will take place as soon as the weather and condition of the grounds will permit.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the camp is tolerably good. What sickness does prevail is not of an alarming nature. Most of the cases in the hospital are of diarrhea, and yield quite readily to medical treatment. The hospitals have recently been thoroughly renovated, and are now in better condition to receive the sick than they have been for many months past. Dr. McVicker, of this city, is acting as post surgeon, aided by an efficient corps of assistant surgeons and nurses. There is also a full supply of hospital stores, medicines, &c., so that the wants of all the sick will be amply provided for.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

The condition of these paroled troops, we are sorry to observe, is sad and deplorable. A large majority of them are worn down with fatigue, destitute of money, and very much dispirited. They complain bitterly of the officers who commanded them during the engagement which resulted in their ignominious surrender to the enemy; and also think it hard that since they have been taken and paroled they are not allowed to go home, instead of being sent here and held in custody, like prisoners of war in the hands of an enemy. Yet they have been given to understand that they must submit to all the rules and regulations of the camp, until an order from the War Department shall place them in a more desirable situation.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

The Illinois troops in camp are yet under command of Col. Tucker, and consist of the following regiments and batteries:

47th—Col. Tucker.
88th—Maj. Hough.
92d—Col. O'Kean.
96th—Col. Putnam.
113th—Col. Hogg.
120th—Acting Col. Beardsley.
Chicago Mercantile Battery—Capt. Cooley.
Elgin Battery—Capt. Rembold.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The 113th regiment, (Third Board of Trade,) was organized yesterday.

The Mercantile Battery is full, and is perfectly organized. As soon as its guns and horses are received—which are now on the way from Pittsburgh—it will be ready for immediate and efficient service.

The Elgin Battery has also been organized, and will soon receive its ordnance. We hear this battery flatteringly spoken of by those who are personally acquainted wit the material of which it is composed.

None of these regiments or companies will leave camp for several days, Governor Yates having wisely decided to send no more troops into the field till they are thoroughly prepared for service. Hereafter, each regiment, before leaving camp, must be numerically full, completely armed and equipped, and must have had a reasonable amount of drilling. In this condition they will go forth, not as untrained men, who have fought our battles, endured long, weary marches, wounds, sickness, privation and hardships, for us, and are prisoners of war not from any lack of gallantry upon their own part, but from treachery or incompetency of commanders. Therefore, we say, it is disgraceful that these men, in a city full of provisions, should be reduced to actual beggary, going from door to door for a pittance of food.

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, and the following members were present: Messrs. Bross, Beaubien, Wentworth, Hoyne, Hall, Lill, Hoffman, Hubbard, Gage, Hoyt, Hamilton, Hoffman, Hubbard, Gage, Hoyt, Hamilton, Hoffman, Hubbard, Gage, Hoyt, Hamilton